The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4296 第四千二百九十六號 唐曆一千八百七十一年六月廿八日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1871. 英曆一千八百七十一年八月十四日 星期一 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Aug. 11, JOHANN SMIDT, North Ger. bark, 400, Hageman, Saigon 5th August, Rice.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

Aug. 11, DIAMOND CITY, Siam. bk., 242, L. P. Buchholdt, Bangkok August 2nd, General.—CHINESE.

Aug. 12, LUZON, Amr. str., 509, Williams, Bangkok 4th August, General.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

Aug. 12, ARAN, North Ger. bk., 327, Holst, Saigon 3rd August, and Cape St. James 5th, 7,800 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 12, ENTERPRISE, Siam. bk., 488, Leyser, Bangkok 30th July, General.—CHINESE.

Aug. 12, JAN PETER, North Ger. bk., Molsen, Bangkok 4th August, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 12, CARMELITA & IDA, North Ger. bk., 421, L. Johnson, Saigon 5th August, 10,000 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 13, JORGEN BRUHN, North Ger. ship, 738, Iversen, Cardiff 24th April, Coals.—ORDER.

Aug. 13, H.I.C.M. g-b. LING-FENG, Cocker, from Macao 13th August.

Aug. 13, KELSO, Brit. bk, 556, M. Vowell, Sunderland 16th April, Coals.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Aug. 14, FORMOSA, Brit. str., 458, E. Burnie, Tamsui 7th August, and Amoy 10th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 12, YOT-TUNG, str., for Swatow.
Aug. 12, MIKADO, str., for Yokohama.
Aug. 12, ROSALIE, for Batavia.
Aug. 12, GLENSANNOX, str., for Shanghai.
Aug. 12, CHINA, str., for Yakohama.
Aug. 13, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
Aug. 13, JUNO, for Tientsin.
Aug. 13, PEIHO, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 12TH AUGUST.

Delta, for Foochow.
G. C. L. Meyer, for Swatow.
Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Juno, for Tientsin.
China, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Passengers.

Per *Arab*, from Saigon,—
3 Chinese.
Per *Enterprise*, from Bangkok,—
120 Chinese.
Per *Luson*, str., from Bangkok,—
Messrs. Bouvelley, Marcha, and 130 Chinese.
Per *Carmelita and Ida*, from Saigon,—
10 Chinese.

Per *China*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco,—
For Yokohama.—Mr. T. A. Harris, Capt. Sanda, wife, daughter and maid, Lieut. Comdr. Abbot, U.S.N., Miss Da Silva and child, Mrs. M. G. Candamo, and 5 Chinese.
For San Francisco.—S. Don Jose Canado, wife and child, S. Don Aurelio Estrella, Donna Socorro Barrodo, Mrs. Merker, Fathers T. Francisco Xavier Rondina and S. Jose Virgili, Miss. N. Peel, Capt. J. W. Lavers, Mr. A. Twigg and 200 Chinese.
For Liverpool.—Capt. Cotton.
Per *Glensannox*, str., for Shanghai,—
Mr. W. H. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock and child, and Mrs. Collyer.

Reports.

The North German bark *Arab* reports the first three days squally weather up to the Macclesfield Bank; from thence calms, squalls, and North-Easterly winds; the last two days South-Easterly winds and rainy weather with strong breezes.

The American steamer *Luzon* reports left Bangkok on 4th August, and experienced very squally weather on the passage.

The Siam bark *Enterprise* reports up to the 8th August fine weather; from that heavy Westerly gales and low barometer, 29.2, lasting 36 hours bove-to; after which strong S.W. monsoon, thick and squally, to Hongkong.

The North German bark *Jan Peter* reports strong wind and squalls up to the Macclesfield Bank; from thence moderate breezes and fine weather up to port.

The North German ship *Jorgen Bruhn*, from Cardiff on 24th April, reports Westerly and N.E. winds to the Equator; crossed it on the 26th May in 27 West. After that had S.E. trades, and fine weather to the Cape; crossed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th June in lat. 38. Made Anjer on the 29th July. Up the China Sea strong breeze, S.W. and S.S.W., with heavy qualls up to Hongkong.

The North German bark *Carmelita and Ida* reports the first part of passage fine weather to the Macclesfield Bank; then it blew a complete gale of wind, heavy rains, wind S.W. and W.S.W., this lasted about 5 days; so intense was the thick mist that it was impossible to see clearly the length of the ship; sighted many ships, but could not distinguish them; all were carrying close reefed topsails; latterly had moderate winds to arrival in Hongkong.

The British bark *Kelso* reports on 26th April, took departure from Lizard 11th May, got N.E. trades in 20 North; 24th May crossed the line in 28 West had very light S.E. trades with light Southerly winds on edge of trades; 27th June, crossed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope in 40 South; had very fine light weather until in 60 East, when had strong N.W. gale for five days; from thence light variable winds; had no S.E. trades until in 21 South. Anchored at Anjer 30th July, and left on the 31st. Arrived on 13th; passage from Lizard, 108 days out. Spoke the ship *Yonbridge* on 26th July, in 18.50 South, 105.48 E., from London bound to Shanghai; the barque *Chanticleer* on 1st August, in 5.22, and 106.8 E., from Cardiff bound to Hongkong. On 4th August, passed the wreck of a large iron-ship upon Jeiskum reef in Gaspar Straits, lying upon her beam ends, forecastle and bowsprit under water, masts and yards, standing, sails unbent, with exception of fore royal, which was beating about loose; no appearance of any one on board.

Auction Sales To-day.

H. JURGENS & Co.
Sundry Articles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Glassware.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

NOW READY.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)

THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING v. THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.—Price 25 cents.

Also,

A few copies of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENTS in re KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

WANTED by an experienced, elderly person, a situation as Housekeeper, Companion to a Lady, or an Attendant on a Lady. With good references. Address A. B. C., *Daily Press* office.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.
R. R. Bellios, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Jocat, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
G. E. Wellin, Esq.

Managers:
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th day of August proximo (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
20d 1205 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.
By order of the Court of Directors.
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandise *by first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	f.p.a.
From Canton	Tea,	2½%	1¾%
" Macao	Silk,	2 %	1¼%
" Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½%	1¾%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLIPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 372 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1097 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries,
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

A LOS SEÑORES ESPAÑOLES.

SE dan lecciones en Ingles a precios muy modicos.
Address "X. Y. Z.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1345 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

LANGUAGES.

PRIVATE LESSONS in ENGLISH, FRENCH and SPANISH given by a thoroughly competent Teacher.
Terms moderate.—Address J. C., office of this paper.
1m 1223 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

Intimations.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1st JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. PORTER, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. SMITH, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. MILLER, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvie & Co.
A. SCHROERS, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1869-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.
At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.
The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—
ONE THIRD (33⅓%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.
TWO THIRDS (66⅔%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.
Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.
Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.
Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Term 1872-74.)

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers:
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Agents in London.—
MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.,
No. 9, King William Street.

Agents.—
Amoy.....Messrs. H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Batavia.....THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Bombay.....Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Calcutta..... " ATKINSON, TILTON & Co.
Canton..... " OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo..... " FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang..... " J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow..... " OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi..... " HOWELL & Co.
Hankow..... " EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo..... " SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang..... " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila..... " FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki..... " HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Ningpo..... " J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang..... " SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon..... " A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco, WM. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai.....Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore.....THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow.....Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin.....JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama.....Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.
In addition to the usual brokerage Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 835

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 14th day of August, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at noon,—
CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY, SHERRY, PORT, CHERRY CORDIAL, SWEETS, MUSTARD, TOBACCO, SCALES, Kerosine OIL, MUSLINS, CAPS, MERINO, UNDERSHIRTS, MITTS, SOCKS, FLANNELS.
For account of the concerned.
1 Bale, 50 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican T-CLOTH, *More or less Sea Damaged.*
Also,
5 Tierces Prime Australian Salt BEEF, tare 33½ lbs.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1368 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CUT GLASSWARE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Room, *Queen's Road,*
THIS DAY,
the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.,—
An Assortment of fine Cut GLASSWARE, in Sets and otherwise, comprising Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Liqueur, Custard, Hock and Jelly GLASSES; DECANTERS, GOBLETS, Dessert DISHES, TUMBLERS, Flower STANDS, Biscuit BOXES, VASES, Sugar BASINS, Cream JUGS, &c., &c.
And,
At 4.30 P.M.,—
A Splendid BAROUCHE, by Dykes & Co., Calcutta, just arrived in the Colony.
Two other good CARRIAGES.
1372 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 18th inst., 1871, at 11 A.M., on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract)
The STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, PLANTS, &c., of the PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, Spring Gardens, comprising:—
1 8-in. Centre Screw Cutting LATHE, with full set of change Wheels, &c.
Ratchet BRACES, Drilling PILLARS, ANVILS, FORGES, BELLOWS, Punching MACHINE, Hydraulic PUMP.
A quantity of Plate and Round Iron Tube PLUGS, assorted sizes.
1 Set of Whitworth's STOCKS and DIES, ¼ to 2 in.
1 Set of Gas STOCKS and DIES, ¼ to 2 in., &c., &c.
Full particulars will be given in Catalogues.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1370 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

IN the ESTATE of ERNEST SEYD & Co., YOKOHAMA.

To be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
(if not previously disposed of by private contract),
On Thursday, the 24th August.
The valuable PROPERTY, known and registered as Lot No. 149, Foreign Concession, Yokohama, consisting of:
A first-class DWELLING HOUSE, Two solid built GODOWNS, and STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c.
Together with a complete suit of Household and Office FURNITURE, contained therein.
All in first rate condition!
The ground plan measuring 384 Tzubas, or 13,824 square feet, as per Title-deed.
For particulars, apply to
H. OHL,
Administrator to the Estate of Ernest Seyd & Co., Yokohama.
1176]

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 30th *June* current at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

J. MOIR & SONS,
ABERDEEN.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, BUTTER, HAMS & CHEESE.

THE undersigned have just received, per *Glance*, a well assorted invoice of the above Stores, for sale to Messes and Private Families, and are prepared to execute orders for the same on Commission.
MACEWEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.
1m 1306 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notice from the Consulate-General of the North German Confederation in Yokohama, is published for general information.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.
North German Consulate,
EIMBCKE.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

IN dem Konkurse ueber das Vermoegen der Firma ERNST SEYD & Co. hierselbst werden alle diejenigen, welche an die Masse Ansprüche als Konkursglaeubiger machen wollen, hierdurch aufgefordert, ihre Ansprüche, dieselben mögen bereits rechtshaengig sein oder nicht; mit dem dafuer vorlaufigen Vorrecht bis zum 20. August einschliesslich in der Canzlei des General-Consulates schriftlich oder zu Protokoll anzumelden und demnaechst zur Pruefung dan anstehenden, innerhalb der gedachter Frist angemeldeten Forderungen, in dem in der Canzlei des General-Consulates auf den 6. September Vormittags 10 Uhr anberaumten Termin zu erscheinen. Zugleich ist noch eine zweite Frist zur Anmeldung bis zum 15. December einschliesslich festgesetzt, und zur Pruefung aller innerhalb derselben nach Ablauf der ersten Frist angemeldeten Forderungen ein Termin auf den 2. Januar, 1872, Vormittags 10 Uhr anberaumt, zum Erscheinen in diesem Termin werden die Glaeubiger aufgefordert welche ihre Forderungen innerhalb einer der Fristen anmelden werden.
Wer seine Anmeldung schriftlich einreicht, hat eine Abschrift derselben und ihrer Anlagen beizufuegen.
Jeder Glaeubiger, welcher nicht in dem Jurisdictionsbezirke des General-Consulates seinen Wohnsitz hat, muss bei der Anmeldung seiner Forderung einen am hiesigen Orte wohnhaften Bevollmaechtigten bestellen und zu den Akten anzeigen. Denjenigen, welchen es hier an Bekanntschaft fehlt, werden die im Jurisdictionsbezirke des General-Consulates als Rechtsanwaelte fungirenden Herren Chs. Thorel, Chs. Arnold und H. Grauert zu Sachwaltern vorgeschlagen.
Yokohama, den 17. July, 1871.
General-Consulat des Norddeutschen Bundes.
Im Auftrag,
ZAPPE.
8d 1339]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.
IN 3,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

Directors.—
HENRY LOWCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
A. MOLVER, Esq., Superintendent, Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
CAMILLE BERTRAND, Esq., Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes.
A. McG. HEATON, Esq., (Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.)
GUSTAV VON OTTERSELN, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors,—
MESSRS. CALDWELL AND BARRETTO.

Temporary Office.—
No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL.

THE Company having been Registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and a large number of shares privately subscribed for, the Directors are prepared to receive applications for remaining shares not yet disposed of until the 31st day of August next.
The first call of $25 per share will be due 10 days after allotment; the second call on 1st November next; the third call on 1st January next, and the fourth call on 1st March, 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Hongkong, 1871.

To the Directors of the HONGKONG FIRE AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to .....Shares in the above Company, and.....agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to.....and ..... agree to pay the first Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share, ten days after allotment, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association, whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Blank forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Temporary office of the Company, No. 7, Pedder's Hill. [82d 1297

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " " 3½ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CARSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2817 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
1-LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Onsages for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LATHE CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

FOR SALE.

THREE HOUSES in Mosque Street, Nos. 23, 25, and 27, on Inland Lot No. 348. Crown Rent $14.42 per year, now let to good Tenants; producing a nett rental of $35.50 per month.
For particulars, apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
tf 1303 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, THIS DAY, the 14th day of August instant, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1871.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
20d 1266 Hongkong, 14th August, 1871.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. TOMORROW, the 15th August, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, the Report of the Directors, and for declaring a Dividend.
By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
14d 1321 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE transfer Books of the above Company will be Closed from the 4th to 18th of August, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
25d 1258 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE Annual MEETING of the Shareholders, Subscribers, and others interested in the CITY HALL, will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at half-past four P.M., in the St. Andrew's Hall, to receive the Report of the retiring Committee, and to elect a Committee of management for the ensuing twelve months.
By order of the Committee,
N. B. DENNYS,
Secretary.
8d 1366 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 25th August next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the six months ending 30th June, 1871.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 25th August, both days inclusive.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
28d 1289 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three for four o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 25th August next, for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations to paragraphs 54 and 106 of the Company's Articles of Association.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
28d 1290 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION OF CHANCEL.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon on the 31st instant; from persons willing to contract for building the proposed New Chancel at St. John's Cathedral, according to Plans and Specifications which may be seen in the lobby at the private entrance of the General-Post Office.
Payments will be made promptly, at the rate of 90 per cent. of the work completed.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee and Treasurer to the body of Trustees.
23d 1356 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN pursuance of the powers given to them by the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors have, with the approval of the Shareholders, made arrangement for transferring the head Agency of the Company to Singapore,—whereby the duties of the undersigned as General Agents have determined.
The business of the Company at Hongkong will in future be managed by a sub-Agency, which has been accepted by Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
JOHN BURD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1347 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1222 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

THE "JAPAN HERALD" NEWSPAPER, ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE Proprietors of the *Japan Herald* Newspaper are prepared to receive offers up to the 31st August next, for the purchase of the Newspaper and Printing Establishment, including Printing Plant, Paper, Stationery, Goodwill, &c., &c.
Intending purchasers will please address the Proprietors, No. 61, Main Street.
14d 1353 Yokohama, 29th July, 1871.

Intimations.

THE AUSTRALIAN WONDER.
WHO APPEARED UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE GREAT YOUNG AUSTRALIAN CURE HAS ARRIVED
AND WILL
SHORTLY APPEAR.

The Young Australian Cure will shortly appear as:—
HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK,
JOHNNY SCHMOKER,
TOBIAS AND BRIANCUS,
SLIM JIM, OR DE BALLS A GOIN' ON,
in his logerdemaine performance, in his Ethiopian performance, and a quantity of other Songs, &c., too numerous to mention.
1377 Hongkong, 12th August, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL,
Calling at SINGAPORE, *and taking Cargo, to be transhipped at* PORT SAID, *for the principal* PORTS *in the* MEDITERRANEAN *at through rates.*
THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"PRIAM,"
will be dispatched on or about 16th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIR

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 10.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.40.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 14TH, 1871.

THERE have of late been many indications that the Chinese Government is already on the alert with respect to the question of the revision of the Tientsin Treaty, and it is, therefore, of some interest to enquire whether any definite decision has been come to by the Home Government on the matter. Since the rejection of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's Convention, we have heard little more upon the subject; but it cannot be believed that it will be allowed to drop where it at present stands. Still, unless some movement be made by the mercantile communities in China, this would seem very likely to be the case. The Government at home abominates the China question, and will do all that it can to avoid entering upon it. It is always difficult and troublesome, and although the commercial interests in these parts are enormous, they are of such a nature that it is extremely difficult to make the public at large sensible of them, and hence the Government, unable to rely upon any great support, is always glad to set the question on one side. All that we have heard from home with respect to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK and his proposed Convention is that the instrument has been rejected, and the Minister resigned. But whether there is any intention of insisting upon a better revision is not known; and there may be good reason to fear that very little energy will be shown in the matter unless the mercantile communities here continue to agitate the question.

As above observed, the Chinese are likely to be beforehand with us unless some prompt action be taken. This is indicated by the attention they are evidently paying to the two points which form the most important elements in any contemplated revision, the inland duty question, and the question of the collection of revenue on the trade of Hongkong. Our readers will doubtless recollect that it was upon these two points that Sir RUTHERFORD's Convention was found to be most defective, and with regard to which the strongest protests were made. It is somewhat significant, therefore, to find that the Chinese are already taking active measures to raise both these questions. The inland duty question was recently worked up to a practical issue by the action of the TAOTAI at Shanghai, who after endeavouring futilely to make an alteration in the form of application for Transit Passes, of such a nature that the protection of goods in Chinese hands after they had paid transit dues would become void, referred the while question to Pekin, where it will now come under the consideration of Mr. WADE. It is also well-known that Mr. HART is using his utmost endeavours to obtain dues for the Imperial Government upon the goods imported into Hongkong. These two facts are of sufficient significance to cause the mercantile communities in China to be on the alert. It is probable that they will be made the ground work for re-opening the discussion of the Treaty arrangements at Pekin; and thus there is room for apprehension that the question of revision on the two most important points will have been discussed, and in a great measure, if not entirely, settled upon terms which may not be by any means favourable.

It might, therefore, be well if the Chambers of Commerce here and at Shanghai took occasion to enquire of the Minister whether he can inform them if it is the intention of the Home Government to ask for any revision and if so whether their opinion is required further than it has been expressed already upon the direction such revision should take. It would probably be hardly necessary for the mercantile communities to reiterate all that they have already so frequently urged on this subject, but it is highly desirable that they should know what steps are being taken, and secure that they may at least be consulted in the matter. Of course, if their previous memorials are considered, as they reasonably may be, a sufficient expression of their views, it will be reasonable to expect that any terms of revision which are agreed to will be, as far as practicable in accordance with them. The danger now is that unless we are on the alert, we may suddenly be informed that a revision has been agreed to without due reference to the views and facts which have been laid before the Government.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

19th August, 1871.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.
Capt. Yonel, R.N., and Capt. Bax, R.N., assessors.

Lanercost v. *Volga*.

The evidence in this collision suit was proceeded with. Mr. Hayllar examined the last witness on the side of the *Lanercost*, as follows:

J. D. Bacon, sworn, stated: I am master and part owner of the *Lanercost*, of Liverpool, 358 tons, built of wood. She is a 14 years' ship, and is now 5½ years old. I brought her from Amsterdam to Hongkong with 13 hands, 11 Europeans, and two Chinamen (cook and steward). I left Hongkong at 6 p.m. on the 8th July, bound for Amoy, in ballast. We were going to take up a charter to load tea for New York. We proceeded until the 11th. I was then laid up with fever, and had been for the previous two days. I had only been on deck twice that day. I turned in before dark, having given orders to the mate to alter the course at 8, from N.E. by N., to N.E.½ N., in order to keep off the land a little more. I also gave him orders to keep a good look-out, and to report to me any change and any vessel sighted. The *Lanercost* is barque-rigged. The mate called me after I had retired. I was then lying on the cushions in the saloon. I immediately went on deck, and I saw a steamer on or a little abaft the starboard beam, showing both her lights. I could see the hull plainly. She was probably 300 or 600 yards from us (3 or 4 of her own lengths). I took my night-glasses and observed that the steamer was turning under a port helm. And when I saw him shut in his green light I ordered the helm to be put a starboard. I assisted in doing this. The steamer was then decidedly abaft our beam, a point or a point and a half. I noticed the compass when I went to the wheel before the helm was starboarded. The ship's head was then N.E.½ N. The wind was then W.S.W. on our port quarter; the weather fine, sky rather cloudy, stars shining. We were going between 5 and 6 knots, judging from the wind and the canvas. When we starboarded she came up to N.E.½ E. When I went to the wheel I gave the order to brace the yards up by the starboard braces. The main yard was braced, and the men were forward at the fore braces when the collision took place. I remained on the poop and continued to observe the steamer. I believed her to be all the time under her port helm, because I saw the circle she was making on our starboard side; she came on faster than we were going, and struck us with her stem on her starboard fore-rigging. At the time of collision my vessel's head was N.N.E., and I should judge the angle between the two vessels would bring the *Volga's* head to N.N.W. The blow was a very severe one, and listed us over to windward. The *Volga* was considerably higher out of the water than we. She fell alongside of us, after striking us, and by doing so did a good deal of injury, the original blow having done damage to the fore channels, copper, &c. (Witness here described the nature of the injuries. He also exhibited some copper sheets bearing a straight mark, and stated that the stem of the *Volga* struck at the fore-channels in a straight line up and down, and that the copper was taken from under the fore-channels.) I heard no beat of the engines nor the sound of the screw in the water at the time or before the steamer struck. I was looking out for that, expecting him to reverse his engines. We were alongside about 5 minutes, when the steamer backed his engines, and some of his forward gear having caught in our rigging, dragged our fore-mast down, and all connected with it. The rigging is wire. The steamer dragged the best part of the most right over the side. I observed the time after the first blow of the collision, it was between 8.40 and 8.45. (Time corrected at noon that day.) Three people came on board, and we exchanged names of vessels. One gentleman said, "If you are not in very great danger, we are carrying the mails from Yokohama to Hongkong, and cannot stop." I said, "We are not making any water, but we are in a crippled state by the loss of our fore-mast." "If you are in danger, the captain says he will tow you to Hongkong." I said I should be very happy to be towed back, but that it was impossible while the wreck of the jib-boom was under our bows. I asked how long it would take to clear the wreck. I went forward with him to see, and I told him I thought I could be ready in half an hour. I said I would hoist the light when I was ready to tow, and he went on board his own vessel. We began to clear away the wreck, but it took longer than we anticipated.—The steamer remained in the neighbourhood till we got the wreck clear. This was at about 3 a.m. We made the signal with the light at the peak, and the steamer then went away, and we saw no more of her. It had not been distinctly arranged that this should be the signal. I do not think he understood me when I told him. We rigged jury masts, and got into Amoy the next night, the 12th July. I called a survey. The surveyor for Lloyds, and another marine surveyor were appointed by my agents. I left the *Lanercost* at Amoy, where she was docked and repaired. I observed my green light burning when I came on deck, and I saw the red light afterwards.

Cross-examined: I was in danger through the loss of my mast. I was not a bit frightened. We got way on the ship at 5 a.m., but it was noon before we got the jury-mast rigged. I was asleep when I was called. The ship's head was on her course when I came on deck. When the steamer struck I was standing on the fore part of the poop on the starboard side, looking over the rail. I believe I told the officer I should like to be towed to Hongkong because repairs would be cheaper there than at Amoy. I heard the *Volga's* steam-whistle shortly before the collision, and probably a minute after it.

Mr. Hayllar—They didn't know they were in collision, I expect.

Witness—The entry in the mate's log-book was made without consultation with me, and before we reached Amoy.

This concluded the evidence for the *Lanercost*.

M. de la Forest was sworn as interpreter in French.

G. Boubée, sworn: I am commander of the *Volga*, and lieutenant in the French navy. I was in command of the *Volga* on her last trip from Yokohama to Hongkong. On the night of the 11th July, I went on the bridge at 8.30. M. de Faucon, the officer of the watch, was there also. The wheel is on the bridge behind the funnel, a platform leading to the part on which I was standing. The look-out man strikes a bell once for an object on the starboard bow, twice on the port, and a prolonged roll if the object be right ahead. At about 9.20 I heard a prolonged roll. The clock had been corrected at noon that day. Nearly at the time of the signal, or a little before it, the officer and I saw the red and green lights of a ship straight ahead, a mile and half to three quarters off. At the moment of the signal our course was S. 45 W. (true course). We had changed the course previously 10 degrees to keep off the land, and we had just returned to our course S. 45 W., or perhaps one or two degrees from it, when the signal was given. I did not look at the compass but gave the order "en route." The wind was S.W. and the weather heavy. On the signal being given I ordered the helm to be ported and this was done at once. We were at full speed, about 3½ or 9 knots. An instant afterwards we saw only the green light of the ship on our port side. I rang the engine-room bell ordering "machine attention—doucement." I also ordered the helm hard a-port. I still saw the green light only on our port, and the vessel approaching. I spoke to the engineer again "stop and reverse." I then opened the steam-whistle, and kept it open half a minute or a minute, before the collision. I remained on the bridge before and after the collision. After the order to stop and reverse, the *Volga* continued to move forwards because it takes a long time to stop so long a vessel. Going at full speed, with helm hard a-port, we should describe a circle with diameter of 3 miles. When the collision occurred we were only at one mile an hour. The *Lanercost* continued to come up and starboard, and she ultimately came parallel with us without any shock. The *Volga* then began to move backwards, and this did the damage to the mast, &c. One of the *Lanercost's* boats was broken when she came alongside. That was the only damage at that time. From the bridge of the *Volga* I can not hear the beat of my engines. When the collision occurred or a short time afterwards, the two ships were heading N.N.W.

Cross-examined: When I first saw the *Lanercost's* two lights we kept them in view one minute to a minute and a half. As long as I saw the two lights they were right ahead. When I ported, if the other ship had made no change, I ought to have seen the red light alone. Instead of this, I saw nothing but the green light till the collision. It was too late when I saw the green light to put my helm a starboard, and besides, it was contrary to rule. Perhaps the other ship would have changed too. It took me 6½ minutes to bring the *Volga* round through the eight points. For about four minutes I knew that the vessels were converging. The *Lanercost's* sails were aback when the collision took place. The *Lanercost* could have seen both our lights at first, but after that never anything but our red light.

Re-examined: Two minutes had elapsed and we had ported three points before I saw the danger from the green light being alone visible.

A de Faucon, sworn: I am first lieutenant of the *Volga*, and was so on her last voyage from Yokohama to Hongkong. I was on the 8 o'clock watch on the night of the 11th July. I was on the bridge. The Captain came on the bridge at 8.30, and remained there as did I, also from that time until the collision. At 9.20 I saw the red and green lights of a ship right ahead. The look-out signified by a roll on the bell that there was something right ahead. (I hold a certificate of "Capitaine de long cours.") The responsibility of navigation is thrown upon the Captain when he is on the bridge. The Captain gave the order to port, and I saw it executed, i.e. I saw the vessel obey the helm, coming round four points. When I saw the two lights ahead I saw that our course (true) was S. 45 W. I did not look at the lights for 4 or 5 minutes after the order to port. I then looked with a glass, and saw the green light only on our port bow between three and four points. When I saw the green light alone the Captain gave the order to the engineer, "Machine attention—doucement," and ordered the helm to be put hard a-port.

To Captain Yonel: It would have been impossible to pass ahead of the *Lanercost* after we slowed, by resuming full speed and putting the helm hard a-port. It might have been possible, after we saw the green light, to have passed under her stern by starboarding hard, but I would not affirm the possibility. It was a very risky manœuvre to have attempted.

To the Queen's Advocate.—The *Lanercost* was on the port side of the *Volga* all the time. The two vessels approached one another broadside on. (This was the effect of a long explanation.) When the collision occurred, we had almost lost all way, and when the vessel felt the engines, which were reversed, the action dragged the *Lanercost's* foremast out.

Mr. Hayllar cross-examined at some length on the actual collision, without inducing the witness to alter his statement. Mr. Hayllar said he could not understand why the *Volga* backed when the vessels were parallel, instead of going ahead to prevent entanglement.

D. Houbean, second quarter-master of the *Volga*, said he pointed out the lights of the *Lanercost* to the look-out, who thereupon made the appropriate signal. He corroborated the statements of the Captain and chief-officer as far as the events leading up to the collision.

In cross-examination, he stated that he did not see the collision, but heard a knock.

To Captain Yonel: The bow of the *Volga* and not her stem touched the *Lanercost*. I did not see it.

Laure, the one-eyed look-out, whom learned Counsel seemed to know, confirmed the evidence of Houbeau.

E. Chabout, second-lieutenant of the *Volga*, certificated "Capitaine de long cours," gave evidence as to the actual collision, using the models rather than language to express his idea of it. The vessels apparently glided together broadside on, according to this witness. Nothing new came out in cross-examination.

Chatiel, second captain of the *Volga*, said he had examined that vessel after the collision. There were no marks at all on the stem. On the port bow there are some tubes belonging to the donkey engine which were smashed. They may be inspected now, not having been repaired. The stock of an anchor at this point was also broken off. The cut-head is about fifteen feet from the stem.

Cross-examination on the models took place at some length, with the same result as previously.

J. Jullien, first engineer of the *Volga*, proved the receipt of the orders "machine attention," and "doucement." They were going about 9 knots previously. A minute or so afterwards he heard the order "stop—en arriere." He felt a very slight shock of collision about half to three-quarters of a minute after reversing the engines.

In cross-examination he said he believed there were about 5 minutes between the first and the second order. At the order "doucement" he was accustomed to reduce the speed to 4 or 5 knots.

Capt. Youel asked some questions as to the intervals between the orders.

This concluded the evidence.

The argument is to be taken to-day at 10.30 a.m.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

12th August.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

P.C. No. 83, Edward Power, charged Stephen Evans and James Millar, seamen, residing at Julien's Boarding-house, with fighting and creating a disturbance in Queen's-road Central, on the 11th instant.

Evans stated he was dancing, and only defended himself. Fined 50 cents each.

RIGHT RAMBLERS.

W.I.C. 408, Edward Jones, charged Chun-a-hew, water-coolie of Tai-pin-shan and Tung-a-wow, a shopman at West-point, with being out without a pass at 1 a.m. on the 12th.

First defendant was recognised as having been up last week for stealing nails. To find security for one month in $10 each.

ASSAULT.

James Jamieson, a seaman at Mr. Julien's boarding-house, charged John Cowie, a seaman at the same boarding-house, with assaulting him, complainant, in said boarding-house, on the 12th instant.

Jamieson stated he did not wish to press the charge, but was forced to come up against him, or Julien would turn him out.

Defendant stated he did not know anything about it until told of it this morning. Fined 25 cents.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

P.C. No. 49, Arthur Leeds, charged Kwok-a-ping, owner of fishing boat No. 1,218, Chan-sing of fishing boat No. 1,240, Kwok-a-kwie of fishing boat No. 1,221, Cheong-to-kwie fishing boat No. 1,230, with obstruction at the Harbour-Master's Wharf on the 12th instant. Four others were arraigned on same charge. First four discharged. The other four fined 15 cents each.

DESTITUTION.

P.C. 23, Crowan, charged Henry Lee, a seaman, with being a destitute. Mr. Russell having procured a place for him to stay the last time, his drinking propensities got him out again. Remanded to Monday.

Inspector Grimes charged Joseph Sculley, a seaman, with being a destitute, having no visible means of livelihood. Defendant acknowledged he was a deserter from a ship. Sent to gaol for 14 days.

"OUR GUARDIANS."

C.P.C. No. 6, night-watchman to No. 9 Station, was brought up charged with being asleep at 3 a.m. on Saturday morning, whilst on duty, giving another opportunity for the Station to be robbed. Fined $10, or one month's imprisonment.

GAMBLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Ten Chinese was brought up for gambling in a public convenience in First Street, West Point.

C.C. No. 28 stated when he went in to bring them out, the first prisoner cried out "Tah," and he opened a knife, but did not attempt to use it.

I.P.C. No. 366, stated he went into the place and saw the defendants gambling in a small room, he did not take them, as he was afraid he could not go in without a warrant, so he went to the inspector, and reported at No. 7 Station, and sent two lukongs.

C.C. No. 27 stated he went with the other lukong, No. 28, and saw them gambling. The first defendant cried out "Tah," and opened a knife.

First defendant stated he went to his relation, who has charge of the place, to ask him if he would loan him a few cash to get shaved, and during the time he was waiting, he was cutting his toe-nails. He denied crying "Tah."

All had a similar tale to tell, and a master bricklayer stepping in and claiming the greater number of them to be his workmen, they were discharged.

CHINESE SAUCE AGAIN.

Charles Knight, first-mate of the British barque *Salacia*, was charged with having assaulted Low Ahing, a house coolie in Messrs. Russell & Co.'s employ, whilst on board.

Low Ahing stated: I am a house coolie of Messrs. Russell & Co. I was on board of the ship to measure some cargo, when defendant came to me and struck me on the mouth. The cargo boatmen were making a noise, and he told them not to make such a disturbance, the defendant thinking I was talking about him at the time.

The defendant stated the reason why he did it was because he abused him in Chinese, and in English, in spite of the captain telling him not to do so.

Lee-a-tak stated: I am a shopman in the Kum-cheong-ta hong, and was in charge of the cargo boat, and whilst alongside I asked the last witness why we could not pass up the matting, when the defendant came to him and struck him. We had passed up 2 or 3 bales and were stopped from passing up more. Half-past 4 o'clock we came alongside; the 2 bales were then put on board, then the boatmen stopped from putting in any more, the first witness was speaking to me, and said there was plenty of room on both sides of the ship but the mate would not let it come up, but threw back the two bales in the boat, the defendant then struck him, the first witness. First witness got into a boat, and went on shore, and the cargo boat stayed till 5.30 p.m. or near 6 p.m.

W. Hays stated: I am second mate to the ship, and was on the yard arm behind sail when my attention was called to the first witness speaking in plain English, and calling the defendant opprobrious names, he then a little after got into a boat, still crying back those expressions.

Benjamin Rogerson, a seaman on board, was then called, who testified to the same abusive language.

Mr. Ray stepped forward and stated that he had a little trouble with this ship the last three or four days. Fined 25 cents.

DESERTION.

William Baker, a native of Guernsey, was arraigned before Mr. Russel by Sergeant Clay, for being a deserter from H.M. Royal Artillery.

Inspector Grimes stated the prisoner was brought to the Central Station on Wednesday last, as a deserter, he was sent down with a corporal to the Royal Artillery Barracks, and was sent back again to be detained until the communication be made to the Lieut.-Governor, no communication having been made yet, he was put on the charge sheet this morning.

Defendant admitted he was a deserter from H.M. Royal Artillery, he stated he had sent a note to the officer in command of the Royal Artillery to inform him he was a deserter, and a note was sent back by a corporal to state he was not known, and they did not want men. Captain Woodward was the officer commanding the battery at Woolwich when he left.

Prisoner was sent to gaol, pending instructions from Major General Whitfeild.

FRENCH LEAVE.

Po-Ahing and Ah-look, the first, head coolie, and the second, third ward coolie at the Civil Hospital, were charged by Mr. Chapman, ward-master of that institution, with being away from their duties on Friday night, and on several occasions, without leave, when they ought to be in attendance on the sick in Hospital. First defendant stated he forgot to ask leave, second defendant stated he had asked for leave and was refused; he took it, and went to the "Sing-song." Mr. Russell reprimanded them for them conduct, reminding them that they had been servants at the Hospital some time, and that they must not think that because they were well learned in Hospital duties they were allowed to do as they liked, or suppose that the Hospital could not do without them; they were getting good pay, this was given to encourage them to do their duties properly. He would let their punishment stand over to Friday next, and in the meantime he would procure a report of their conduct, and give them punishment accordingly.

CANTON.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

AUGUST 10TH, 1871.

SIR,—On the 20th of July last, three Chinese, together with two foreigners—men of colour, as it is said,—arrived at the district city of Sun-wooee. No sooner had they debarked than they were regarded by the inhabitants of the city in question with feelings of great distrust. The suspicions entertained by the people that these men were not of good report, began to increase, and eventually culminated in an attempt on their part to make them prisoners, on the suspicion that they were vendors of gunn pills. The three Chinese and the two foreign companions endeavoured, of course, to beat a safe retreat. In this attempt, however, they, as the sequel will show, most signally failed. For one of the foreigners in trying to reach the boat by which they had come to Sun-wooee, met with a grave, and the three Chinese and the remaining foreigner were seized by their infuriated pursuers, whilst in the very act of jumping into the river, with the view of swimming towards the boat. The three Chinese were at once conveyed to prison. The foreigner, however, though a man of colour, being evidently regarded by the chief magistrate of the city as one possessing the rights and privileges of a "Roman citizen," was comfortably lodged in the Yamun. This official at once communicated with the prefect—his senior officer—who resides in the city of Canton, saying he was desirous to forward to the provincial capital a foreigner, whom he had been so fortunate as to rescue from the violence of the people. The prefect, not wishing to act upon his own responsibility, submitted the despatch which he had received to the notice of the Viceroy. That worthy, evidently considering that his hands were already too full, requested the prefect to order the Chief Magistrate of Sun-wooee to forward the foreign prisoner without delay to the Portuguese authorities at Macao, a command this, which of course was "tremblingly" obeyed. At the examinations of the three Chinese prisoners, which took place almost immediately after their arrest, it was discovered that they had in their pockets gunn powders and pills. This fact the Magistrate regarded as evidence quite sufficient in itself to convict the prisoners, and to justify him in ordering them to execution. They were accordingly beaten to death.

On Monday last, the 7th instant, at noon, the inhabitants of the eastern suburb of this city were once more thrown into a state of great excitement, in consequence of a summons to the effect that a man had been caught in the very act of poisoning with gunn powders a well with which the quadrangle of the asylum for aged men is provided. The individual in question, who is named Tong-yik-shing, was at once apprehended, and taken before the prefect. During the course of his examination, it transpired that he was on a visit from the district city of Fa-yune to the provincial capital, and that, being anxious to see the various places of interest which the city contained, he had, in addition to various other places, visited the asylum for aged men. Being thirsty on his arrival at the refuge in question, he had ventured, so he said, to draw water from the well, and whilst in the act of quenching his thirst, was, most unjustly, accused of being a distributor of poisonous pills. On searching the dress of the prisoner a bamboo-tube, containing ointment, was found concealed in his coat sleeve. This salve, however, was at once recognized by all in Court, as a popular Chinese remedy for the cure of cutaneous diseases. No other accusation having been preferred against the prisoner, he was ordered to be set at liberty.

Soo Akoon, one of the disturbers of the public peace at Fat-shan, and for whose apprehension, as I informed you in a previous communication, a reward of a thousand dollars had been offered by the Viceroy, was on the 5th instant brought in chains to Canton. Yesterday, he was examined by the prefect, and will, I suppose, be called upon, as were Yam Abing and Sin Amoon, his accomplices in crime, to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

As I have nothing further to record with regard to the Shan-sin-fan excitement, I shall now with your permission, proceed to furnish you and your readers with a few other items of intelligence.

During the course of last month, a passenger boat, whilst on her voyage from this port to Toong-koon, was, when in the vicinity of the famous Pole temple, which is not far distant from Whampoa, attacked by river-pirates, and robbed of three thousand dollars. These misscreants are, I regret to say, still at large. There is, however, so I am told, a probability of their being brought ere long to judgment. It is, indeed, strange that, with so many gun-vessels in the service of the local government of this province, there should still be found on the Canton river men who are not only enemies to commerce, but at the same time destroyers of human life and property. Let us hope, at all events, that the gun-vessels, so soon as they are more at leisure, will give their undivided attention to the requirements and interests of those whose occupations are in a great measure on the Canton waters.

This, however, is not the only incident, which, with regard to passenger-boats, I have to relate. For instance, a vessel of the class in question, was, whilst on her voyage from this port to Kum-shan-sze, capsized during a squall, and of her passengers, five, I regret to add, were drowned. For this sad calamity, the captain of the boat is now in prison. There, of course, he will be detained by the authorities until by way of compensating the families bereaved of their relatives, either through his supposed carelessness, or want of skill, he has paid the uttermost farthing.

A fierce fight has recently taken place between the inhabitants of San-choo on the one hand, and those of Sze-to-woo on the other. These villages are situated in the rear of Whampoa, and the cause of quarrel appears to have been a disputed right to a grove of lichee trees. As the villages in question have from time immemorial been a source of trouble to the local government of Canton, the mandarins felt it their duty to suppress, without loss of time an uprising on the part of such disaffected people. With a view, too, of preventing a recurrence of such contests on the part of these villagers, ever prone to sedition, they have determined to disarm them—an extreme measure this, which is seldom or never adopted by the Chinese officials.

A few days ago, two thousand soldiers, under the command of Cheng-Kum, arrived at this city. Yesterday, they were forwarded to the district of Toong-koon, for the purpose, it is asserted, of bringing the disaffected inhabitants of that country to a proper sense of the allegiance and loyalty which they owe to the sovereign ruler of their country. Cheng-Kum was formerly a rebel chieftain, in the province of Kwang-si. For the indomitable bravery which he then displayed, it was deemed advisable to secure for the Imperial Government, by an offer of rank and a free pardon, his future good services. As he is a distinguished soldier, there is reason to hope that he will bring ere long to a successful issue the troubles which at present disturb the peace of Toong-koon. That the matter in question is one of grave moment, is, I think very clearly established by the fact that the forces of Cheng-kum have to-day been further strengthened by a thousand men, under the command of one Tai-tsu-cho. The Viceroy has also ordered a thousand of his men to join this expedition.

Y.

A man broke a chair over his wife's head. When he got to goal, and the clergyman undertook to talk with him, he displayed a good deal of penitence. He said he was very sorry that he had permitted his anger to obtain the mastery of him; and to suffer him to do such an act, because it was a good chair, one of those good old-fashioned Windsor chairs, which was an heir-loom in his family, and he never could replace it.

THE SHANGHAI CHE-HSIEN ON GAMBLING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The Chinese used to remonstrate very vehemently and very reasonably, against the gambling houses which, some years ago, used to exist in the Foreign Settlement. They complain, even now, of the frequent lotteries which are supported mainly by Chinese, and which they also consider gambling, though in a modified and much less objectionable form. But what have they to say about the gambling houses now openly existing at Nantow, in their own most populous and busy suburb? These are out-and-out "hells," where gambling is carried out on an extensive scale, and are doing a great deal of harm. To take two cases, at random, which we heard yesterday. A servant employed in a foreign hong "borrowed" $20 from his master's cash-box, to try his fortune with, at Nantow. This, of course, went at once. He came back, and tried to borrow money from his friends to replace the missing sum; but failed to get more than $12; so again resorted to the gambling house, to try to retrieve his fortune or make up the difference. But, of course, this went, too; and the man, being now hopelessly involved, drowned himself. In another case, a Cantonese coolie robbed $400 worth of clothes and jewellery, pawned them, and was in the act of losing the last dollars when the police arrested him in one of the gambling houses. We note these facts as a final eulogy on the administration of the party in Chehsien, of course this magistrate would not be persuaded to overlook such iniquities. But the alternative is, that he must have been strangely ignorant of what was going on in his jurisdiction.

(*Courier.*)

In telling this morning the characteristic story of the Chehsien's inconsistency in issuing successive distribes against gambling and even against lotteries in the Foreign Settlement, while a number of cow right gambling "hells" were flourishing within his own jurisdiction at Nantow, the *Daily News* omits one or two interesting particulars. The Chehsien, not content with covering our walls whenever he got opportunity with the edifying proclamations referred to, used to keep his underlings running to the foreign police stations giving information that there was a gambling house at such and such a house, and vehemently insisting on its immediate closure. And no wonder they were so zealous, for they had a direct interest in securing a monopoly of that guilful but pernicious traffic for the four gambling houses in Nantow. The evidence we have of the Chehsien's interest in these dens brings out with a clearness that is absolutely ludicrous his deliberate hypocrisy in this particular. Encouraged by the presence of the four houses, some speculative but unprivileged Chinese ventured to open three others. They did their best, no doubt, to conceal the real character of their houses under the colour of some legitimate traffic. But the lynx-eyed ratan runners quickly detected the interlopers, shut up the houses and confiscated the effects, while the proprietors were cast into prison, no doubt after a severe lecture on the wickedness of gambling. All this while the four original gambling houses carried on the worst forms of gambling without disguise in the immediate vicinity. Now, although the Chehsien's capacity of hard winking seems something marvellous in its way, it is difficult to explain, if it be true, as it is currently believed by the Chinese, that *each* of these *four* houses paid to the Chehsien a squeeze no less than $37 *per day*, making the handsome addition to his peculium of $1,036 *per week*.

Now, when it is known that our coolies and domestic servants, having no opportunity of gambling in the Foreign Settlement without great risk of detection, gratify their passion for play by a visit to Nantow—as illustrated by the instances quoted by the *Daily News*—and that, in fact, a large number of the thefts reported to our police and dealt with at the Mixed Court are directly traceable to the incentives furnished by these houses to get by hook or crook the means of gambling, we think it would not be unsuitable if the Council, through the Consuls, pointed out to the Taotai the existence of this most mischievous inconsistency, so that the new Chehsien may be led to begin his magistracy on a sounder basis.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN GEORGIA.

(*Correspondent of Times.*)

Jefferson Davis, President of the defunct Confederacy, after a long and enforced silence, has recently been making a speech in response to a serenade at Augusta, Georgia, which has attracted general attention and caused much dissatisfaction in the Northern States. Mr. Davis said he was proud of Georgia because his father, who was a revolutionary soldier, had been a citizen of that State. If it is a crime to feel proud of this sire; to glory in his devotion to the cause of right; to remember with exultation his services in defence of liberty; then it is also a crime to oppose a despotic centralization of power, and to uphold the right of a State to withdraw from a voluntary compact entered into only for the preservation of the freedom of all. "If this is a crime, then," said Mr. Davis, "I am a criminal, and it is the only offence of which I am guilty." He repeated that he claimed to be of Georgian descent, and he gloried in his lineage. Their presence to greet him was not a tribute to him individually, but because they felt that he was one of themselves. While he was fully aware of this fact, he did not feel at all mortified at it; nor was his vanity wounded because they honoured him only as the representative of their cause. That cause was dear to him—more precious even than life (applause)—and he gloried in its remembrance. He well knew how every utterance of his was seized upon by the organs and members of a certain faction, and was well aware of the eagerness with which his every word was caught up, and the ingenuity with which it was distorted and used in furtherance of designs upon his people, and hence he dared not speak as he desired. His heart was full to overflowing, God knew, but he could not speak. Many memories of the past struggled in his brain, but he must be silent. Though he must not speak, it was no fear for himself that commanded his lips to be closed. He had been punished for his crimes, and had experienced the worst that could be imposed, but in the cant language of the day, punishment with him was "played out." The worst that could be done had been done, and he had no more to fear. If he spoke, it was not himself, but they who would be injured, for unfortunately additional wrongs yet could be heaped upon them. Therefore if he claimed merit for anything it would be for keeping silent. His simplest words might work them harm. If he said, "Good night, my friends, go to your homes," and a Congressional Investigation Committee happened to be within hearing, its members would swear that he directed them to go off and join the Ku-Klux. (Laughter and cheers.) Filled with that jealousy which springs from the knowledge of their inferiority, and the justice of our pretensions, and conscious of broken covenants and a violated Constitution, they mistrust every movement, and tremble with fear when they think that right may again prevail. (Applause.) But wrong cannot always be triumphant. He would say nothing, and his hearers must do nothing, even though tyranny presses grievously upon them. Forbear for a season, and a day will come when all will yet be well. He might not live to see it, but it surely was coming. He who reigns above will see that justice is done, and will not allow the wicked to always remain in power, nor the righteous to be oppressed. They could wait until that day comes, and in the meantime be quiet. It was an old and wise saying that a good biting dog never barks much. If they waited patiently, a sense of justice would yet return to the people of the United States, or an opportunity would come when Southern rights can be gained, and not only the rights of the South, but of all the people—the rights that were fought for and obtained at the sword's point in the Revolution. (Applause.) While he could not and should not speak, he feared that when the mind and heart were both so full he would not be able to restrain his words. He could not think one thing and say another, and unless the honest emotions of his soul could be expressed he did not care to speak. He thanked them for the kindness they had shown him, and retired amid warm applause.

It is a curious coincidence that Horace Greeley, the leading Republican editor of the North, and the very antipodes of Jefferson Davis, who has also been making a Southern tour, and been cordially received, should almost at the same time make an address at Galveston, Texas, in which he did justice to the South in reference to the lying reports of outrages there that are circulated for political effect. Mr. Greeley said that he believed that at this day not so much violence occurs in Texas as in New York City; certainly, there is not so much said about it. With about an equal population in Texas with that of the City of New York, there are more depredations in that city than in Texas, and it is harder work to manage them. He could testify that property and life are safe and protected in Texas. He had been condemned for becoming security for Jefferson Davis. He did this out of no particular regard for Jefferson Davis; not from any political friendship, for they were always opposed to each other; but the act was an effort on his part to reach the hearts of the Southern people, who felt that their cause was involved with Jefferson Davis. He opposed partial amnesty for these reasons: he wanted a general amnesty passed, and then desired all to be as they were before the war.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The Oxford and Cambridge match resulted in a victory for Oxford. The score is as follows:—

OXFORD.

	First Inn.		Second Inn.
W. Townshend, Esq., b Bray	22	b Powys	6
W. Lewis, Esq., c Scott, b Cobden	7	b Powys	4
C. J. Ottaway, Esq., b Bray	11	not out	13
W. H. Hadow, Esq., c Yardley, b Powys	8	not out	0
E. F. S. Tylecote, Esq., b Powys	49		
B. Paumier, Esq., c Stedman, b Bray	50		
Hon. G. Harris, b Powys	0		
C. Marriott, Esq., b Bray	0		
C. K. Francis, Esq., not out	2		
S. E. Butler, Esq., c Stedman, b Bray	4		
S. Pelham, Esq., b Powys	0		
b 9, l. b. 4, w 1	14	b 1, l. b. 1	2
Total	170	Total	25

CAMBRIDGE.

	First Inn.		Second Inn.
W. B. Money, Esq., b Butler	23	b Butler	6
F. Tobin, Esq., c. Hadow, b. Butler	5	b Hadow	30
F. E. B. Fryer, Esq., b Butler	1	c Marriott, b Pelham	2
A. T. Scott, Esq., b Butler	1	c Harris, b Butler	15
W. Yardley, Esq., c Pelham, b Butler	25	b Butler	2
C. J. Thornton, Esq., b Butler	4	b Butler	12
H. P. Stedman, Esq., not out	1	b Butler	22
F. C. Cobden, Esq., b Butler	0	not out	32
E. Bray, Esq., b Butler	0	b Francis	1
E. E. Ward, Esq., b Butler	0	b Law	0
W. N. Powys, Esq., b Butler	0	b Law	0
n. b. 6	6	b 5, l. b. 2, w. 1, n. b. 1	7
Total	66	Total	129

A DELICATE REQUEST.

(*Telegraph.*)

The Englishman who exists in such operas as *Fra Diavolo* and *Marta* is still, to the majority of French people, an accurate representative of our countrymen, and will probably remain so for generations. An Englishman, in the very nature of things, must wear a grey coat, an opera-glass slung round his shoulders, and a red book in his hand. He is eccentric to the verge of madness, capriciously generous, and whimsically pompous, and he pronounces "*moi*" "*moa-aw*." Under these circumstances, no one need be surprised at the story of the ingenuous widow of sixty, who has just written a letter to an English nobleman resident in Paris, in which she prefers a simple request. It seems that she and her daughter have, during the siege, lived chiefly on that black breed which was graphically described, at a distance, by many newspaper correspondents. She now informs Milord that one desire rages in her bosom, which is, that she and her daughter may for the rest of their lives eat a "beefteack" each day. Milord is politely asked to furnish the wherewithal. Could anything be imagined more calculated to touch the heart of an English nobleman than this compliment paid to the food of his native land? Madame the widow admires English cookery so much, that all her earthly hopes are summed up in this "beefteack" for herself and her daughter, and as English Milords are always doing wildly benevolent things, why should she not have her wish? But a "beefteack," if it be in the raw condition in which we English are supposed to eat it, requires some accompanying fluid; and the widow lost a good chance in neglecting to state her love for "porter-beer." We are sure that she would at once have won over the nobleman's heart if she had burst into such praises of stout as figure in *Marta*—

"Ah! ambrosia, nectar, is surely beer!
Long live malt, hops, and long live beer! Hurrah!"

As matters stand, it would appear that Milord was unmoved.

ENGLISH COMMUNISTS ON CLERKENWELL-GREEN.

On Sunday morning Clerkenwell-green was the scene of a violent contention between the English Republicans and Democrats who sympathize with the Paris Communists, and it was only the knowledge possessed by both parties that there was a large number of police constables present in plain clothes, which prevented a riot. Shortly before 12 o'clock the numbers present had increased to upwards of 1,000, when Mr. Owen, an English Republican, mounted the steps of the drinking fountain, and read the following handbill, printed copies of which were afterwards freely distributed among the crowd:—"

CHINESE APPEAL TO RUSSIA FOR ASSISTANCE.

The *Eastern Budget* says it is reported that the Chinese Government has asked Russia to assist it in putting down the insurrection of the Dungans. A Russian paper suggests that as the price of this assistance Russia should demand the cession of the territory between Ugra Ulissuta, and Sungaru, and Noppo, in Northern Mongolia. This district has very few inhabitants, and is very fertile, thus being admirably suited for colonization.—*News of the World.*

INVALUABLE IN CHINA.

HOW TO LIVE ON SIXPENCE A DAY.

By T. L. Nichols, M.D.

The title of this pamphlet is rather sensational; at any rate, it is inviting. Who would not live upon sixpence a day—if he could? By Dr. Nichols's showing it may be done. But who would call it living? The author says he "had a patient, a hopeless dyspeptic, who in twenty-one days ate only half a peach, and this as an experiment, and no other food whatever. During this long fast the action of her bowels was restored, she came to a healthy appetite, and at the end of the three weeks she could eat without distress, digested her food, and was cured of her long and painful disease." Here is a hint for those who will take it. The doctor's observation upon dyspepsia and diet are excellent, and worth attending to. But how about sixpence a day for the support of a man in health? A day's supply of wheat would cost a penny; add a penny for sugar and milk, and another for fruit, and you would have a perfectly healthful and sufficient diet for threepence a day. The best Scotch oatmeal cost twopence a pound. You could hardly eat more than half a pound a day, which with sugar, milk, and fruit might come to threepence, and with the addition of cheese fourpence a day. The cost might be reduced by substituting potatoes, or any of the common vegetables. "Pearl barley for soups costs 2d. a pound. An ounce is quite enough for a single person. Add peas, onions, vegetables, and you cannot get the cost of a pint of good soup (good soup!) beyond a halfpenny, and this with a pennyworth of bread would make a good dinner (?)." Suggestion for the use of rice (a pennyworth a day), split peas, beans, lentils, cornmeal, &c., are equally interesting, and well pounded with sensations by the good liver, the man who loves to eat, and would like to do it upon what Dr. Nichols says he might really restrict his expenses to, namely, sixpence a day. Whether or not the advice be followed, it is certain that there is good sense, as well as professional experience, in the author's remarks on indigestion.—*News of the World.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A lobster never comes ashore without great risk of getting into hot water.

JUST SO.—"Come, Bill, it is ten o'clock, and I think we had better be going, for it's time honest men were at home."—"Well, yes," was the answer, "I must be off, but you need not hurry on my account."

SENSIBLE.—A fellow was told that three yards of cloth, by being wet, would shrink a quarter of a yard.—"Well, then," he inquired, "if you should wet a quarter of a yard, would there be any left?"

A young lady, at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun "bachelor" was singular. She replied immediately with much *naiveté*, "Because it is singular they don't get married."

A lawyer had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross the mill-dam bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging, could induce him to cross without stopping. So he advertised him "To be sold, for no other reason than that the owner wishes to go out of town."

A dear old lady said to a crusty bachelor, "What a pity that poor old Golden has gone blind! Loss of sight is a terrible thing!"—"Let him marry, then," exclaimed the waspish old celibate, "and if that does not open his eyes, then his case is indeed hopeless."

ANCIENT AND MODERN WARFARE.—Modern warfare has lost one great element of the picturesque in narrative, namely, in there being no interchange now of verbal threats and menaces between the contending parties; but in those days it was otherwise, and the Mexicans were able to indulge in the most fierce and malignant language. "Look," they said, "that is the way in which all of you have to die, for our gods have promised this to us many times." To the Tlascalans their language was more insulting, and much more minutely descriptive. Throwing to them the roasted flesh of their companions and of the Spanish soldiers, they shouted, "Eat of the flesh of these *teules*, and of your brothers, for we are quite satiated with it; and, look you, for the houses you have pulled down, we shall have to make you build in their place much better ones with stones, and plates of metal, likewise with hewn stone and lime; and the houses will be painted. Wherefore, continue to assist these *teules*, all of whom you will see sacrificed."—*The Life of Hernando Cortes. By Arthur Helps.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 12TH, EVENING.

The market for Patna has kept unsteady and irregular in price throughout the day; sales have been made at $642½ to $647½; Benares $622½ to $625; Malwa, $650 to $655, on credit terms.

AUGUST 13TH, EVENING.

There has been no change in the position of the drug market.

AUGUST 14TH, MORNING.

Patna, $643½ to $647½; Benares, $622½ to $627½; Malwa at $650 to $655; Patna 8th sales, $635, sellers, on time.

The Share market is again brisk. There has been a large business doing in Bank Shares, old at 49 to 49½ per cent. for cash, and 53 per cent. for end of the year; new at 46 to 46½ for cash, and 55 for end of the year, *cum.* both June and December dividends. In Fire Shares, Hongkongs have further advanced, and sales have been made at $540 for cash, and $530 for end of the year; Chinas are steady at $65; and Victorias at $58 to $60. Steamboats are in demand, higher rates have been paid for on time, viz., 34½ to 35 for end of September, and 39 per cent. for end of December, closing with buyers at these rates. Hotels are quiet at 58 per cent. discount. Sugars have further declined, *viz.*, to $22 per share *discount* for cash, and $20 for end of February. A few Docks have changed hands at 25 per cent. discount for cash, and 20 per cent. for end of December.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/2

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....72
Bank, 15 days' sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72½ to 72¾

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—49 to 49½ per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—46 to 46½ per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,250 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,250 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 80 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$60 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$65 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—32 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 51 per share premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—20 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—58 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$22 per share discount.

SALES OF AUGUST 12TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 500 piculs, at $7.00, by Chun-cheong-wing to Hongkong merchant.
White Wax, 7 pieces, at $104.00, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.
Fungus, 10 piculs, at $29.50, by Kim-fung to travelling merchant.
Vermicelli, 60 piculs, at $7.00, by Chun-cheong to Chuechow merchant.
White Sugar, 200 piculs, at $6.10, by Sze-hop-cheong to Shantung merchant.
Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.96, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 500 pieces, at $2.10, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 300 pieces, at $2.45, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.
Drills, 40-yards, 200 pieces, at $3.65, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.
Bombay Cotton, 64 bales, at $16.75, by Paruee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.
Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $1.91, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.

Notices of Firms.

WE have established a Branch of our firm at Shanghai.

Mr. CHARLES VOGEL and Mr. THEODORE SCHNEIDER are authorized to sign our name here and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1m 1305 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

NOTICE

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, Jr., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, Jr., have been admitted partners in our firm.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRIEDEL & Co.
tf 2602 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 629 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

THAT large and productive piece of Ground attached to "PERSEPOLIS," Bonham Road West, has been in cultivation as a Vegetable Garden, with Gardener's quarters, and Water laid on. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
1m 1332 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

TO LET.

THAT Spacious and Substantial Block of BUILDINGS, situated in the corner of Elgin and Shelley Street, the property of CLUB LUSITANO DE HONGKONG LIMITED, comprising a large and elegant Ball Room, Dining, Card and Drawing Rooms, 3 Billiard Rooms, 12 Bed Rooms, Library, Office, Bath Rooms, Stables, Outhouses, &c., with a fine Theatre attached. Gas and Water laid throughout, tastefully furnished with all the necessary appurtenances, including 3 good Billiard Tables, a Concert Piano, Plate, Glass, and Crockery Ware, &c., suitable for a Family Residence, a Hotel, or Club.

For further particulars, apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
1m 1344 Hongkong, 7th August, 1871.

TO LET.

With possession on the 1st August next.

THE HOUSE, No. 6, on Pedder's Hill; and HOUSE, No. 9, in Seymour Terrace.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1244 Hongkong, 21st July, 1871.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES, recently occupied by C. LANGDON DAVIS, Esq., Pedder's Wharf, consisting of five rooms and two verandahs.

The OFFICE, recently occupied by ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq., Pedder's Wharf.

The OFFICES, recently occupied by C. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., with verandah on the Praya, Pedder's Wharf.

Apply to

GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor, Estate of
J. B. ENDICOTT, *deceased.*
tf 916 Hongkong, 27th May, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,

With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glenseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 132 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Polefoulum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MEEKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF D. ILLINGWORTH, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late DAVID ILLINGWORTH, deceased, are requested to send in the amount, and particulars thereof, to the Undersigned, without delay.

All Persons indebted to the said DAVID ILLINGWORTH, deceased, are requested to pay their Debts to the undersigned without delay.

C. ILLINGWORTH,
Administratrix.
2w 1332 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Jain Chin	Legrand	Hongkong	Norton, Lyall & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Brunette		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Acrolict		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Joseph Clark	Carver	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Record	Simpson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Salacia	Jackson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Mary Hamilton	Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Cassadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Nancy	Maugat	Hongkong	N. Kessowjee & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWORE, FANG, & CALCUTTA	Hindostan (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 17th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Luzon (str.)	Tremoya	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	M. Lopez	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Havilah	J. Robertson	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Boubée	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Hongkong (str.)	Symington	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS
CRIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS.
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Lounge COATS. Office do. Walking do. Visiting do. Dress SUITS. Light Texture OVERCOATS. — From the best English manufacturers.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained
Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.

SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.
For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET. (Red Seal).

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUBOST & Co.
3m 935 Hongkong, 31st May, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA,

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" RUSS & Co., Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "*Belted Will*," "*Cornwall*," "*Ambassador*," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in hogsheads and kilderkins.
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AYH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown, and pink.*

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
VERZENAY, in Pints & Quarts.
SILLERY, Do. Do.
London XX STOUT, Do. Do.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 901 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

A MONTILLADO, ... per qr. Cask $140.
Superior SHERRY, ... per do. $105.
do. do. per 1 dozen. Case $9½.
Pale SHERRY, ... per 1 do. $7.
Superior MEDOC, ... per 1 do. $9½.
Superior ST. JULIEN, per 1 do. $9.
Choice PORT, per 1 doz. Case, $9, pints $10.
Hennessy's BRANDY, * $8½, V.O. $11.
Martineau's Do., * $8½, ** $7½, *** $9.

REYNOLDS & Co.
1, Wyndham St., Hongkong. [tf 1300

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fins Bois.
" Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
" Dinner.
Sparkling HOCK.
" MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.
tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in extenso. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, of Nos. 1 and 2 sizes, packed in boxes of 500, 250, and 100.

For Sale by the invoice or Case, by

E. J. SAGE.
14d 1367 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

FOR SALE,

Ex Str. "Bernard," just arrived.

RUSS CIGARRETTES, "La Ferme."
Real Havanna CIGARS, in ¼, ½ boxes.

Also,

English and American SNUFF and SMOKING TOBACCO.
FINEST
Cavite and Manila } CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., &c.

J. C. KRUSE,
Queen's Road, No. 10.
tf 1013 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE.—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOUX.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"HONGKONG,"

Symington, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1379 Hongkong, 12th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POST FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"VOLGA,"

Capt. Boubée, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA *(Direct)*, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

STEAMER TO SHANGHAI.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched for Shanghai (Direct,) shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 1354 Hongkong, 9th August, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"HINDOSTAN,"

Captain Miller, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 P.M.

Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
7d 1361 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"LUZON,"

Tremoya, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1312 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish 3-masted schooner

"M. LOPEZ,"

Captain Uriarte, will have quick despatch to the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1374 Hongkong, 12th August, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With General Cargo.

THE A 1 British Barque

"CHIN CHIN,"

to be despatched in about a week, has room for a few Tons of Cargo.

For Freight, apply to

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1271 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque

"SALACIA,"

G. M. Jackson, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1002 Hongkong, 13th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque

"MARY HAMILTON,"

Mitchell, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1080 Hongkong, 28th June, 1871.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE A 1 British Barque

"HAVILAH,"

Capt. J. Robertson, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1333 Hongkong, 4th August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Dutch Barque

"AEROLIET,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1249 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"BRUNETTE,"

will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1163 Hongkong, 7th July, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BOMBAY *(direct)*.

THE French Barque

"NANCY,"

Capt. Maugat, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

N. KESSOWJEE & Co.
1m 1314 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque

"RECORD,"

Simpson, Master, of 487 tons Register, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1235 Hongkong, 29th July, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"JOSEPH CLARK,"

Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 French Ship

"CANNADIENNE,"

Capt. Equin, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1148 Hongkong, 5th July, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TANJORE*," Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 18th August, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie until 4 P.M., and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th Idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding a goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Block Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 9th August, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S.S. "*AMERICA*," Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 12th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*AMERICA*" will be due at San Francisco October 17th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty-hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 12th, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Alloa.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.
tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 23, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS);
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st August, 1871, the Business of the Undersigned will be conducted in the more commodious Premises on the Praya, opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharf.

The present Business Premises, Nos. 33 and 34, Praya, are to let. Apply to

PEARCE, GALL & Co.
tf 1232 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.
tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Hindostan*, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Glenartney*, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET*."

The English Contract Packet "*TANJORE*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at no

Extracts.

Cortes.

(*From "The Life of Hernando Cortes." By Arthur Helps.*)

It may not be out of place to remind the reader what kind of man Cortes was at the time of the conquest of Mexico. One who knew him well, and whose descriptions of men are often as minute as if he was noting animals for sale, thus depicts Cortes. He was of good make and stature; well-proportioned and stalwart. The colour of his face inclined to pallor, and his countenance was not very joyful. If his face had been longer, it would have been handsomer. His eyes, when he looked at you, had an amiable expression, otherwise, a haughty one. His beard was somewhat dark and thin, and so was his hair, which at that time was worn long. His chest was deep, and his shoulders finely formed. He was slender, with very little stomach; somewhat bowlegged, with well-turned thighs. He was a good horseman, and dexterous in the use of all arms, as well on foot as on horseback; and, above all, he had heart and soul, which are what is most to the purpose." The same author dwells on the wonderful patience of Cortes. When very angry, there was a vein which swelled in his forehead, and another in his throat; but, however enraged, his words were always mild and decorous. He might indulge with his friends in such an expression as "Plague upon you" (*mal pese á vos*); but to the common soldiers, even when they said the rudest things to him, he merely replied, "Be silent, or go in God's name, and from henceforward have more care in what you say, or it will cost you dear, and I shall have to chastise you." It appears that, in extreme cases of anger, he had a curious habit of throwing off his cloak; but even then he always kept himself from coarse and violent language—a wise practice—for a furious gesture is readily forgiven (it is a mere sign of the passion of the speaker;) not so a single hasty word, which may kindle all the fires of vanity in the person spoken to. In his mode of argument the same composure was visible, and he was a master in the arts of persuasive rhetoric. He was remarkably clean in his person and neat in his dress, not delighting much in fine silks or velvets, or gorgeous ornaments. One chain only, of exquisite workmanship, he wore, with a medallion having an image of the Virgin on one side of it, and of St. John the Baptist on the other; he also wore a magnificent diamond ring. His diet was of a simple kind; but, like most great men who work hard mentally, he was not a small eater. He was very fond of games of chance, but good or ill-fortune in them never disturbed his equanimity, though it gave him opportunity for witty sayings. He was very firm in his resolves. To those who have read the story of his life up to this time, it is scarcely necessary to mention this fact. But as no human virtue is without its corresponding drawback, it appears probable, from some words his chaplain lets fall, that Cortes occasionally carried his military resolve into civil life, and stood more upon his rights in legal matters than was always wise or prudent. He was not what may be called a profuse man, and was occasionally even parsimonious, though immensely liberal as a lover or a friend, or when he thought to carry a purpose in war, or when he wished to gratify any particular fancy. His present grandeur of estate set upon him with the easiness of a well-fitting robe that had long been worn, and he presented in no respect the appearance of a new-made man. He seemed rather to have come to some high fortune which had been awaiting him from his birth. Any one, however, who has seen the singular dignity and grace of bearing which a Spanish peasant of the present day will manifest, can easily imagine that a descendant of a family, with Pizarros and Alcamiranos for immediate ancestors, would be very little disconcerted at being suddenly called to sit in the seat of judgment, to dispense rewards amongst obedient followers, and to sway an obsequious people, accustomed to be ruled by monarchs of a like imperious dignity and composure. It is probable that Cortes, partially at least, fulfilled the requisites of that character, one of the rarest to be met with, and very much wanted at that time in the Indies—an admirable man of business. Rare, almost, as great poets—rarer, perhaps, than veritable saints and martyrs—are consummate men of business. A man to be excellent in this way must not only be variously gifted, but his gifts should be nicely proportioned to one another. He must have in a high degree that virtue which men have always found the least pleasant of virtues,—prudence. His prudence, however, will not be merely of a cautious and quiescent order, but that which being ever actively engaged, is more fitly called discretion than prudence. Such a man must have an almost ignominious love of details, blended (and this is a rare combination) with a high power of imagination, enabling him to look along extended lines of possible action, and put these details in their right places. He requires a great knowledge of character, with that exquisite tact which feels unerringly the right moment when to act. A discreet rapidity must pervade all the movements of his thought and action. He must be singularly free from vanity, and is generally found to be an enthusiast, who has the heart to conceal his enthusiasm. Cardinal Ximenes, King Ferdinand, Vasco Nunez, and Cortes are the four men who, in the history of the Indies, manifested the greatest powers of business. Las Casas, also, was a very able man, possessing many of the highest faculties for the conduct of affairs. But Cortes probably outshone the rest; and had the Indies been his appanage, instead of a country unrighteously conquered by him, the administration of the Conquest would have been brought to the highest perfection that it could have reached at that period. Amidst the infinite variety of human beings, not merely can no one man be found exactly like another, but no character can be superimposed upon another without large differences being at once discernible. Still there is often a vein of similarity amongst remarkable men which enables us to classify them as belonging to the same order. Cortes, for instance, was of the same order as Charles the Fifth and Augustus Cæsar. As a warrior he resembled Julius Cæsar; but as a statesman, I am not, I think, far wrong in likening him to Augustus, and to Charles the Fifth. Each of them had supreme self-possession; the bitterest misfortune never left them abject; the highest success found them composed to receive it. Each of them, though grave and dignified, was remarkable for affability with all kinds of men. All three were eminently tenacious of their resolves, but, at the same time, singularly amenable to reason—which is, perhaps, the first quality in a ruler. Charles the Fifth was much the least cruel; but the cruelty of the others was never wanton, never capricious, never divorced from policy. All three had long memories, both of benefits and injuries. They were firm friends, and good masters to their subordinates, but could not be accused of favouritism. Cortes had, perhaps, more poetry in him than was to be found in either of the others. He had the warlike element which is discernible in Charles the Fifth, but was certainly a greater commander, and possessed more readiness and flexibility. Finally, Augustus Cæsar, Cortes, and Charles the Fifth were of that rare order of men in whom there is perpetual growth of character,—who go on learning,—to whom every blunder they commit is a fruitful lesson,—with whom there is less that is accidental than is to be observed in the rest of mankind, and of whom humanity, with much to regret, cannot fail to be proud. The characters of great men may be more amply summed up, and more justly appreciated, at the close of their careers; but it seems well, occasionally, to look at them with all the lights we can get, in the midst of their labours, and to endeavour to see them in the guise in which they stood when they were face to face with other great men, and immersed in the contests of life. Such as he has been described above was Cortes at the vigorous age of thirty-five, in the height of his unrivalled career, after one of the most memorable conquests made known to us in history. . . . . The members of his own household who accompanied Cortes were his Master of the Household, his Chief Sewer, (*mayestresala*,) his Vintner, (*botillero*,) his Pantler, his Steward, (*despensero*,) and his Chamberlain. He took with him a physician and a surgeon; and his suite included several pages, two equerries, eight grooms, and two falconers. He had, moreover, several players on the clarionet, sacklut, and hautbois, a dancer on the tight-rope, and a juggler who made puppets dance. He also took mules and muleteers; and, lastly, which was by far the most important thing, a great herd of swine. As an interpreter he had only Dona Marina, for, as before stated, Geronimo de Aguilar was dead. Finally, Cortes took with him large quantities of gold and silver. Many reasons of policy might be adduced for all this pomp. It might be said that such pomp was necessary in order to convey to the Mexicans an idea of his power and grandeur; that it was advisable, as tending to separate him a little from the familiarity of his old companions in arms; and, moreover, that it was protection to him against sudden treachery or revolt. But the truth is, Cortes was fond of state, and always conducted himself as if he had been born to the use of it. He was a man in whose composition there was much of melancholy, and who probably made no human being a partaker of his thoughts. Such men, it may be observed, are fond of numerous retinues and large households. They like to have many people about them who fill up life and give a movement to it, and in whom they need not confide. Like other great men and eminent soldiers, amongst whom Napoleon, Julius Cæsar, and Wallenstein might be numbered, Cortes was magnificent, without being in the least degree luxurious; and the service which such men require from those around them is such as not to minister to their indolence, but rather to increase their sphere of action.

Lord Ellenborough and Brougham.

I am sure you will rejoice when I tell you that I have this morning, in the Court of Queen's Bench, given Ellenborough such a drubbing as he will not soon recover, and that it succeeded in making him retract and behave as shabbily as he had at first been bullying. I was counsel for a man who had published a blasphemous book, and Lord Ellenborough made a clumsy attempt at mixing me up with the man and his opinions. I instantly fired into him, told him I understood his insinuation, that no man should dare utter such things without instant and public contradiction, and that I told him in the face of the court and the world that the insinuation was false (or utterly groundless, I forget the word.) He was as meek as a lamb, and said he had used no insinuation, and tried to explain it away. But I would not allow him; and I again give him the flat contradiction as loud as I could roar it out, appealing to the court and the bar, and saying that I should defend my character and my profession as long as I could utter. He knocked under, and I enjoyed the satisfaction of having the united voice of the bar loudly with me; and afterwards I concluded my speech with again recurring to it, dealing out to Ellenborough and Garrow, as well as to the Saints, a good round thrashing, talked about their coating, their bawling out their faith, and their making godliness a great gain.—*The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham, written by himself. Vol. 2.*

Defeat.

After Sandoval had made good his retreat, he set off, accompanied by a few horsemen, for the camp of Cortes, and had an interview with him, of which the following account is given. "O Senor Captain! what is this?" exclaimed Sandoval; "are these the great counsels, and the artifices of war which you have always been wont to shew us? How has this disaster happened?" Cortes replied, "O son Sandoval! my sins have permitted this; but I am not so culpable in the business as they may make out, for it is the fault of the Treasurer, Juan de Alderete, whom I charged to fill up that difficult pass where they routed us, but he did not do so, for he is not accustomed to wars, nor to be commanded by superior officers." At this point of the conference, the Treasurer himself, who had approached the captains in order to learn Sandoval's news, exclaimed that it was Cortes himself who was to blame; that he had encouraged his men to go forward; that he had not charged them to fill up the bridges and bad passes,—if he had done so, he (the Treasurer) with his company would have done it;—and, moreover, that Cortes had not cleared the causeway in time of his Indian allies. Thus they argued and disputed with one another; for hardly anyone is generous in defeat to those with whom he has acted. Indeed, a generosity of this kind, which will not allow a man to comment severely upon the errors of his comrades in misfortune, is so rare a virtue that it scarcely seems to belong to this planet.—*The Life of Hernando Cortes... By Arthur Helps.*

The Pope and the Queen.

(*Telegraph.*)

On the occasion of the Papal Jubilee an address was presented to the Pope by an association of ladies called the *Pia Unione delle Donne Cattoliche*. According to the *Voce della Verita*, his Holiness replied in the following terms: "I welcome this your estimable visit, and these words in which you have so well expressed your sentiments. Although tempests everywhere pursue our Church, it is a great comfort to us to see this affection towards the Holy See that is everywhere so strongly and so generously manifested. The mode you have selected for celebrating this privilege that the Lord has accorded to me in preference to so many of my predecessors, has been the most appropriate, since there is nothing more holy than to do good to and succour the indigent. Elsewhere also, everywhere, in the most distant lands, the good Catholics have wished to celebrate it; and two telegrams have just reached me, one of which informs me that the good Maltese desired to celebrate this anniversary as an appointed festival, and that the Governor of Malta, granting the request of the Bishops of Malta and Gozo, has ordered that their wish should be fulfilled. The other telegram has informed me that the Queen of England, although not a Catholic, has also associated herself with these sentiments by sending me a cordial letter of congratulation." The Assembly at this announcement broke out into exclamations of joy and applause.

According to the correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, the ladies met after their audience and sent off the following telegram to Mgr. Manning, the Archbishop of Westminster:—"Make known to her Majesty the profound gratitude of 800 Roman ladies for the telegram sent by her to day to his Holiness."

A Royal Wigging.

"Georgius Rex.—The professions you have lately made in your letter of your particular regard to me are so contradictory to your actions, that I cannot suffer myself to be imposed upon by them. You know very well you did not give the least intimation to me or to the Queen that the Princess was with child till within a month of the birth of the young Princess. You removed the Princess twice in the week immediately preceding the day of her delivery from the place of my residence, in expectation (as you voluntarily declared) of her labour; and both times, upon your return, you industriously concealed from the knowledge of me and the Queen every circumstance relating to this important affair; and you at last, without giving notice to me or to the Queen, precipitately hurried the Princess from Hampton-court in a condition not to be named. After having thus, in execution of your own determined measures, exposed both the Princess and her child to the greatest perils, you now plead surprise and tenderness for the Princess as the only motives that occasioned these repeated indignities to me, and to the Queen your mother. This extravagant and ungrateful behaviour in so essential a point as the birth of an heir to my crown, is such an evidence of your premeditated defiance of me, and such a contempt of my authority, and of the natural right belonging to your parents, as cannot be excused by the pretended innocence of your intentions, nor palliated or disguised by specious words only; but the whole tenor of your conduct for a considerable time has been so entirely void of all real duty to me, that I have long had reason to be highly offended with you; and until you withdraw your regard and confidence from those by whose instigation and advice you are aided and encouraged in your unwarrantable behaviour to me and to the Queen, and until you return to your duty, you shall not reside in my palace, which I will not suffer to be made the resort of them who, under the appearance of an attachment to you, foment the division which you have made in my family, and thereby weakened the common interest of the whole. In this situation I will receive no reply; but when your actions manifest a just sense of your duty and submission, that may induce me to pardon what at present I most justly resent. In the mean time, it is my pleasure, that you leave St. James's with all your family, when it can be done without prejudice or inconvenience to the Princess. I shall for the present leave to the Princess the care of my granddaughter, until a proper time calls upon me to consider of her education. G. R."—*The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham, written by himself Vol. 2.*

A TRUE MOTHER.—He (Duke of Sussex) told me as a curious anecdote that when Earl Ferrers had been convicted of murder, great efforts were made to obtain a pardon, on the ground that he was insane. His mother, being applied to, and requested to write a strong letter on the subject, answered, "Well, but if I do, how am I to marry off my daughters?"—*Recollections of John Adolphus, &c. By his Daughter, Emily Henderson.*

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong and Shanghai.

tf 970]

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, ratably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships:—

A. MOLVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 „ 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month } ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 „ 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days } ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ..... } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ..... } 1 do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months, } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ..... } 1 do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ¼ per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 „ ¾ „
Above 3 months, the full annual rate of 1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Business Announcements.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RICHMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior, and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [ly 589 April 6

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVENS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail.*"

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance; *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

J. M. GUEDES, JR.
AUCTIONEER,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
tf 1248] HONGKONG. [July 22

E. L. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 P. Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

L. PRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag

ORIENTAL HOTEL, BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. A *table d'hôte* at the undermentioned hours, when the viands provided will leave Patrons nothing to desire:—

Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, „ 1 „ 3 P.M.
Dinner, „ 7 „ 9 P.M.

Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.

tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

永發記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Business Announcements

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ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 566, cloth. $1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 8 and 568, cloth. 7s.

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CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par L. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3. 3s.

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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character: with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4vo., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 6, 11; XV. 1, 3, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

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CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Ex. 8vo. cloth pp. xx. and 64. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.

DARBY.—Guide des années alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859 6s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxiii. and 576, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 cop.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 280, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language, with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

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LAUTERBACH.—Méprises Singulieres de quelques Linéiques par W. Lauterbach. 8vo. Paris 1627. 1s. 6d.

LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at 8, Gontge Place, Hyde Park Corner; with condensed accounts of the genius, government, history, etc., of the Celestial Empire. By W. B. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1843. 4s. 6d.

MARTIN.—The Analytical Reader: a short method for learning to read and write Chinese. By the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D. And a vocabulary of two thousand frequent characters, with their most common significations, and the sounds of the Peking dialect, 4to., pp. iv. 142 and 56. Half bound. Shanghai, 1863. 25s.

MACGOWAN.—A collection of phrases in the Shanghai dialect, systematically arranged. By the Rev. John Macgowan. 8vo., pp. viii. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1862. £1 2s. 6d.

MEDHURST.—Dictionary of the Favorlang dialect of the Formosan language. By Gilbertus Happart. Translated from the transactions of the Batavian Literary Society, by W. H. Medhurst. 18mo., pp. 384. Batavia, 1840. 7s. 6d.

MARSHMAN.—The works of Confucius, containing the original text, with a Translation. Vol. I. all ever publ., 4vo., pp. 795, bound. Serampore, 1809. £3 3s.

MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word Shin, as exhibited in the quotations adduced under that word in the Chinese imperial thesaurus, called the Pei-wan-yun-fu. Translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1843. 5s.

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PREMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Premare, cura et sumptibus Collegii Anglo-Sinici. 4to. pp. xviii. and 262, sewed. Malaccæ, 1831. £3 2s.

ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'une notice sur les différentes écritures Japonaises, d'exercices de lecture et d'un aperçu du style Sinico-Japonais par Léon de Rosny, Professeur chargé du cours du Japonais à l'École Impériale, etc. Second édition 4to. pp. xl. and 98. Paris, 1866. 9s. 6d.

ROSNY.—Guide de la conversation Japonaise précédé d'une introduction sur la prononciation en usage à Yédo, par Léon de Rosny. 8vo. pp. 84. Paris, 2s. 6d

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Being a Parallel drawn between the two intended Chinese Dictionaries, by the Rev. Rob. Morrison and Antonio Montucci, LL.D. Together with Morrison's Horæ Sinicæ, a new edition, with the Text to the popular Chinese Primer, San-Tsi-King. 4to., London. 1817. 8s.

SCHUTZ.—Alphabet Chinois phonétique. (Propagation des sciences Européennes dans l'extreme orient. Etude réciproque des peuples. Systeme graphique.) 8vo. Nancy, 1866-7. 3s. 6

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